Taxon: Schizobasis intricata **Family:** Hyacinthaceae

Common Name(s): climbing onion
losbol

Synonym(s): Anthericum intricatum Baker
Drimia intricata (Baker) J.C.Manning
Schizobasis dinteri K.Krause
Schizobasis macowanii Baker

Assessor: Chuck Chimera **Status:** Assessor Approved **End Date:** 26 Jun 2015

WRA Score: 1.0 **Designation:** L **Rating:** Low Risk

Keywords: Geophyte, Bulb-forming, Self-fertile, Seed Producing, Atelechorous

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
101	Is the species highly domesticated?	y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		
103	Does the species have weedy races?		
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data	(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates	y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?	y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	?
301	Naturalized beyond native range	y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	n
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed	n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed	n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs	y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		
403	Parasitic	y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		
405	Toxic to animals		
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	n
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y=1, n=0	n

Qsn #	Question	Answer Option	Answer
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)		
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	y
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally		
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	y
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation		
607	Minimum generative time (years)		
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)		
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant		
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed		
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)		
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	n
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)		
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)		
803	Well controlled by herbicides		
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire		
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)		

Supporting Data:

Qsn #	Question	Answer
101	**Is the species highly domesticated?**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	No evidence

102	**Has the species become naturalized where grown?**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	NA

103	**Does the species have weedy races?**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	NA

201	**Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"**	**High**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"D: [Distribution] Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Namibia, RSA [Republic of South Africa]"

202	**Quality of climate match data**	**High**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"D: [Distribution] Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Namibia, RSA [Republic of South Africa]"

203	**Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	LLIFLE - Encyclopedia of living forms. 2015. Schizobasis intricata. http://llifle.com/Encyclopedia/BULBS/Family/Hyacinthaceae/28079/Schizobasis_intricata. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	[Elevation range may correspond to environmental versatility] "Altitude range: 250 - 3540 metres above sea level." ... "Hardiness: Frost tender, frost free zones onlyand the temperature will range from 10 °C up to 15 C."
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Possibly environmentally versatile. Elevation range may exceed 1000 m, but unknown how latitude corresponds with elevation distribution] "well drained rock-crevices, to 1500 m."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
204	**Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"D: [Distribution] Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Namibia, RSA [Republic of South Africa]"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
205	**Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?**	**?**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Cultivated and available in the horticultural trade, but limited information on introductions outside native range

Qsn #	Question	Answer
301	**Naturalized beyond native range**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

Qsn #	Question	Answer
302	**Garden/amenity/disturbance weed**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

Qsn #	Question	Answer
303	**Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

Qsn #	Question	Answer
304	**Environmental weed**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

Qsn #	Question	Answer
305	**Congeneric weed**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Randall, R.P. 2012. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	No evidence

Qsn #	Question	Answer
401	**Produces spines, thorns or burrs**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[No evidence] "Bulbs globose, tunics white or pink; juvenile L filiform, to 6 cm"

402	**Allelopathic**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

403	**Parasitic**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Bulbs globose, tunics white or pink; juvenile L filiform, to 6 cm" [Hyacinthaceae. No evidence]

404	**Unpalatable to grazing animals**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

405	**Toxic to animals**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Botha, C. J., & Penrith, M. L. (2008). Poisonous plants of veterinary and human importance in southern Africa. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 119(3), 549-558	[Unknown if Schizobasis intricata / Drimia intricata could poison animals] "Acute cardiac glycoside poisoning most frequently results from consumption ofmembers of the genera Moraea (Iridaceae, tulp) and Drimia (Hyacinthaceae, slangkop)."

406	**Host for recognized pests and pathogens**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 14 April	"It is rapidly overgrown by chickweed, spurges and other common weeds. Slugs and snails eat the above ground bulbs, killing the plants. I have not noticed other pests or diseases."
	LLIFLE - Encyclopedia of living forms. 2015. Schizobasis intricata. http://llifle.com/Encyclopedia/BULBS/Family/Hyacinthaceae/28079/Schizobasis_intricata. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	"Pests and Diseases: Mealy bugs seem to be a problem, especially in older specimens that have formed a clump of bulbs. They hide in the residue of the old, dry, dead bulb scales."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
407	**Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Botha, C. J., & Penrith, M. L. (2008). Poisonous plants of veterinary and human importance in southern Africa. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 119(3), 549-558	[Unknown if Schizobasis intricata / Drimia intricata could poison humans] "Acute cardiac glycoside poisoning most frequently results from consumption ofmembers of the genera Moraea (Iridaceae, tulp) and Drimia (Hyacinthaceae, slangkop)."

408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Demissew, S., & Nordal, I. (2010). Aloes and other Lilies of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Shama Books, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	[No evidence. Unlikely that bulb plants in rocky habitat would contribute to fuel load or fire risk] "Plants up to 25 cm. Bulb up to 3 cm in diameter, leaves not present at anthesis." ... "The species is found on steep shaded rocky areas in degraded bushland/low woodland"

409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 14 April	"Easily to grow in containers here outdoors in cactus mix-like soil, full sun."
	LLIFLE - Encyclopedia of living forms. 2015. Schizobasis intricata. http://llifle.com/Encyclopedia/BULBS/Family/Hyacinthaceae/28079/Schizobasis_intricata. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	"It can tolerate moderate shade, and a plant that has been growing in shade should be slowly hardened off before placing it in full sun as the plant will be severely scorched if moved too suddenly from shade into sun. Protect from heat in summer andkeep bulb shaded."
	Demissew, S., & Nordal, I. (2010). Aloes and other Lilies of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Shama Books, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	[Shaded areas] "The species is found on steep shaded rocky areas in degraded bushland/low woodland between 1400 and 1900 m, at a few sites in the Shewa and Harerge floristic regions."

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 14 April	"Easy to grow in containers here outdoors in cactus mix-like soil, full sun."
	Bihrmann's Caudiciforms. 2015. Schizobasis intricata. http://www.bihrmann.com/caudiciforms/subs/sch-int-sub.asp. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	"It is from South Africa, where it grows in well-drained soil with some water and sun."
	LLIFLE - Encyclopedia of living forms. 2015. Schizobasis intricata. http://llifle.com/Encyclopedia/BULBS/Family/Hyacinthaceae/28079/Schizobasis_intricata. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	"Soil: It likes well drained, organic soil (e.g. use a mixture for cactus + normal potting soil). It can be planted undergrounds, with a thin soil layer on it, or just leave it “on” the ground, it will root anyway, and the chances of getting rot are smaller this way rather than planted undergrounds (although it grows slower). "

Qsn #	Question	Answer
411	**Climbing or smothering growth habit**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Bulbs globose, tunics white or pink; juvenile L filiform, to 6 cm"

412	**Forms dense thickets**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Demissew, S., & Nordal, I. (2010). Aloes and other Lilies of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Shama Books, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	[No evidence] "The species is found on steep shaded rocky areas in degraded bushland/low woodland between 1400 and 1900 m, at a few sites in the Shewa and Harerge floristic regions."
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[No evidence] "well drained rock-crevices, to 1500 m."

501	**Aquatic**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Terrestrial] "well drained rock-crevices, to 1500 m."

502	**Grass**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). 1998. The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume III. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Lilianae (except Orchidaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	Hyacinthaceae

503	**Nitrogen fixing woody plant**	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). 1998. The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume III. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Lilianae (except Orchidaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Hyacinthaceae Family. No evidence] "Mostly bulbous plants, rarely (Schoenolirion and Chlorogalum) rhizomatic. Bulbs subterraneous or epigeal, formed by thickened cataphylls and/or foliage leaf bases, sometimes with intercalated nonstoring cataphylls."

504	**Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)**	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Manning, J., & Goldblatt, P. (2012). Plants of the Greater Cape Floristic Region 1: the Core Cape flora, Strelitzia 29. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria	"Bulbous geophyte, 10–50 cm. Leaf ephemeral, dry at flowering."
	Eggli, U. (ed.). 2001. Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Monocotyledons. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Bulbs globose, tunics white or pink; juvenile L filiform, to 6 cm"

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). 1998. The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume III. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Lilianae (except Orchidaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Generic description] "Bulbs formed by imbricate bulb leaves. Adult bulb without foliage leaves. Scapes 1-3, thin, straight or twining, highly branched."

601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	LLIFLE - Encyclopedia of living forms. 2015. Schizobasis intricata. http://llifle.com/Encyclopedia/BULBS/Family/Hyacinthaceae/28079/Schizobasis_intricata. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	[No evidence] "Origin and Habitat: Drimia intricata is an extremely wide-ranging African bulb found in Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Namibia and Republic of South Africa"

602	Produces viable seed	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 14 April	"Blooms and is a prolific producer of seeds throughout the growing season (now). Seeds drop to the ground and do not appear to be wind borne. None of these have grown into new volunteer plants."
	J & J Cactus and Succulents. 2015. Succulent Bulbs. http://jjcactus-succulents.net/NewBulbs.html. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	"From atop the bulb emerges a tangle of wiry stems more like the leaves of dill weed except that they bear small, whitish, self-fertile, 3-merous flowers followed by BB-sized capsules that split open and pepper the ground with course-ground black seeds."
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). 1998. The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume III. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Lilianae (except Orchidaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Generic description] "Capsule membranaceous, sub globose, trigonous. Seeds black, compressed, globose, ovoid, or edged."

603	Hybridizes naturally	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Pacific Bulb Society. 2008. Schizobasis intricata. http://www.pacificbulbsociety.org/pbslist/2008-August/m5k4av122u4d2us851u0p6idq5.html#. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	"The form most often seen has greenish flowers with an ovoid perianth that seems to open only very slightly (nocturnal?); these flowers may be autogamous or self-pollinating, so to speak."
	J & J Cactus and Succulents. 2015. Succulent Bulbs. http://jjcactus-succulents.net/NewBulbs.html. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	[self-fertile] "From atop the bulb emerges a tangle of wiry stems more like the leaves of dill weed except that they bear small, whitish, self-fertile, 3-merous flowers followed by BB-sized capsules that split open and pepper the ground with course-ground black seeds."

605	Requires specialist pollinators	n
	Source(s)	**Notes**

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Demissew, S., & Nordal, I. (2010). Aloes and other Lilies of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Shama Books, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	"More than 200 flowers in the branched inflorescence. Bracts c. 1 mm, spurs up to 2 mm long. Pedicels c. 10 mm long. Tepals c. 3 mm long."
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). 1998. The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume III. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Lilianae (except Orchidaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	"Pollination systems in Hyacinthaceae are both specific and highly diverse even within genera but have only occasionally been studied in detail."
	South African National Biodiversity Institute. 2004. Family: Hyacinthaceae. http://www.plantzafrica.com/planthij/hyacinth.htm. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	"The family has a relatively diverse pollination ecology, especially in winter rainfall southern Africa. Most species are pollinated by various species of solitary bees but some, like the genus Veltheimia, and a few species of Lachenalia and Daubenya, are adapted to pollination by sunbirds. These species typically have red to orange, trumpet-like flowers that secrete large amounts of nectar. The group of species previously placed in Dipcadi (now included by some in Ornithogalum) are adapted to pollination by moths, and secrete a rather strong fragrance at night. The brightly coloured species of Ornithogalum¸ like O. dubium, and Daubenya aurea, are pollinated by monkey-beetles while some species of Massonia are visited by rodents."
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 14 April	[Not pollinator limited] "Blooms and is a prolific producer of seeds throughout the growing season (now). Seeds drop to the ground and do not appear to be wind borne."

606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	LLIFLE - Encyclopedia of living forms. 2015. Schizobasis intricata. http://llifle.com/Encyclopedia/BULBS/Family/Hyacinthaceae/28079/Schizobasis_intricata. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	"Propagation: Seeds or by detaching offsets when repotting , but can also be reproduced by dividing the bulbs. In fact any small (or large) fragment of a nice green bulb scale will sprout little baby bulbs if allowed to callus on the edges when simply placed on a bright windowsill. Just leave them until they have pulled all the nourishment they can from the "mother" bulb scale which will then dry up, then remove them and pot up."
	Top Tropicals. 2015. Schizobasis intricate. http://toptropicals.com/catalog/uid/Schizobasis_intricata.htm. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	"The flowers are small and white, and it can be reproduced by dividing the bulbs as well."
	Pacific Bulb Society. 2008. Schizobasis intricata. http://www.pacificbulbsociety.org/pbslist/2008-August/m5k4av122u4d2us851u0p6idq5.html#. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	[Unknown if natural vegetative spread can occur from bulbs] "Culture of these strange bulbs is straightforward: keep on the dry side in winter and frost free."

607	Minimum generative time (years)	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	LLIFLE - Encyclopedia of living forms. 2015. Schizobasis intricata. http://llifle.com/Encyclopedia/BULBS/Family/Hyacinthaceae/28079/Schizobasis_intricata. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	"Growth rate: The growth of the seedlings is very, very slow; this is not a plant for the impatient gardener. "

Qsn #	Question	Answer
701	**Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	J & J Cactus and Succulents. 2015. Succulent Bulbs. http://jjcactus-succulents.net/NewBulbs.html. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	[No evidence, but it may be possible that small seeds could adhere to machinery or equipment in soil or mud] "From atop the bulb emerges a tangle of wiry stems more like the leaves of dill weed except that they bear small, whitish, self-fertile, 3-merous flowers followed by BB-sized capsules that split open and pepper the ground with course-ground black seeds."

702	**Propagules dispersed intentionally by people**	**y**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	J & J Cactus and Succulents. 2015. Succulent Bulbs. http://jjcactus-succulents.net/NewBulbs.html. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	Whole plants sold commercially

703	**Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Demissew, S., & Nordal, I. (2010). Aloes and other Lilies of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Shama Books, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	[Unknown. Small seeds could possibly contaminate soil or potting material of other plants] "More than 200 flowers in the branched inflorescence. Bracts c. 1 mm, spurs up to 2 mm long. Pedicels c. 10 mm long. Tepals c. 3 mm long. Capsule ellipsoid, about 4 mm long. Seeds black, flattened, up to 2mm long."

704	**Propagules adapted to wind dispersal**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 14 April	"Blooms and is a prolific producer of seeds throughout the growing season (now). Seeds drop to the ground and do not appear to be wind borne. "
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). 1998. The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume III. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Lilianae (except Orchidaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Family Description] "DISPERSAL. Atelechory and myrmekochory are frequent and may interact variously (Sernander 1906, Bresinsky 1963, Speta 1972)." [Generic description] "Capsule membranaceous, sub globose, trigonous. Seeds black, compressed, globose, ovoid, or edged." [Atelechory, the dispersal over a very limited distance only, represents a waste-avoiding defensive strategy that functions in further exploitation of an already occupied favourable site]

705	**Propagules water dispersed**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Van Jaarsveld, E. J. (2011). Cremnophilous succulents of southern Africa: diversity, structure and adaptations. PhD Dissertation. University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa	[Proximity to rivers may promote seed dispersal by water] "The cliffs of the rivers and gorges discussed below are particularly rich in obligate (or near-obligate) succulent cremnophytes. Schizobasis intricata [80] and Drimia uniflora [73] are widespread on cliffs throughout the river gorges and are the only species with a wide distribution."

Qsn #	Question	Answer
706	**Propagules bird dispersed**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 14 April	"Seeds drop to the ground and do not appear to be wind borne."
	Kubitzki, K. (ed.). 1998. The Families and genera of vascular plants. Volume III. Flowering plants, Monocotyledons: Lilianae (except Orchidaceae). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York	[Family Description] "DISPERSAL. Atelechory and myrmekochory are frequent and may interact variously (Sernander 1906, Bresinsky 1963, Speta 1972)." [Generic description] "Capsule membranaceous, sub globose, trigonous. Seeds black, compressed, globose, ovoid, or edged."
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	No evidence. Not fleshy-fruited

707	**Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Demissew, S., & Nordal, I. (2010). Aloes and other Lilies of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Shama Books, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	[No means of external attachment, but small seeds may possibly adhere to animals in fur or mud] "Capsule ellipsoid, about 4 mm long. Seeds black, flattened, up to 2mm long."

708	**Propagules survive passage through the gut**	**n**
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Gordon, D. R., Mitterdorfer, B., Pheloung, P. C., Ansari, S., Buddenhagen, C., Chimera, C., ... & Williams, P. A. 2010). Guidance for addressing the Australian Weed Risk Assessment questions. Plant Protection Quarterly, 25(2): 56-74	"Answer 'no' where the taxon is unlikely to be eaten by animals or if seeds are not viable following passage through the gut."
	Demissew, S., & Nordal, I. (2010). Aloes and other Lilies of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Shama Books, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	[Not fleshy-fruited. Capsules unlikely to be ingested] "More than 200 flowers in the branched inflorescence. Bracts c. 1 mm, spurs up to 2 mm long. Pedicels c. 10 mm long. Tepals c. 3 mm long. Capsule ellipsoid, about 4 mm long. Seeds black, flattened, up to 2mm long."

801	**Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Demissew, S., & Nordal, I. (2010). Aloes and other Lilies of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Shama Books, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	[Possibly Yes] "More than 200 flowers in the branched inflorescence. Bracts c. 1 mm, spurs up to 2 mm long. Pedicels c. 10 mm long. Tepals c. 3 mm long. Capsule ellipsoid, about 4 mm long. Seeds black, flattened, up to 2mm long."
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 14 April	[Possibly, but densities unknown] "Blooms and is a prolific producer of seeds throughout the growing season (now). Seeds drop to the ground and do not appear to be wind borne."
	J & J Cactus and Succulents. 2015. Succulent Bulbs. http://jjcactus-succulents.net/NewBulbs.html. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	[Possibly. Densities unknown] "From atop the bulb emerges a tangle of wiry stems more like the leaves of dill weed except that they bear small, whitish, self-fertile, 3-merous flowers followed by BB-sized capsules that split open and pepper the ground with course-ground black seeds."

802	**Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)**	

Qsn #	Question	Answer
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. 2008. Seed Information Database (SID). Version 7.1. http://data.kew.org/sid/. [Accessed 26 Jun 2015]	"Storage Behaviour: No data available for species. Of 2 known taxa of genus Drimia, 100.00% Orthodox" [No storage information for Schizobasis species. Orthodox seeds might form a persistent seed bank]

803	**Well controlled by herbicides**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown. No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species

804	**Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	LLIFLE - Encyclopedia of living forms. 2015. Schizobasis intricata. http://llifle.com/Encyclopedia/BULBS/Family/Hyacinthaceae/28079/Schizobasis_intricata. [Accessed 25 Jun 2015]	[Unknown if plants will tolerate damage to bulbs] "Propagation: Seeds or by detaching offsets when repotting , but can also be reproduced by dividing the bulbs. In fact any small (or large) fragment of a nice green bulb scale will sprout little baby bulbs if allowed to callus on the edges when simply placed on a bright windowsill. Just leave them until they have pulled all the nourishment they can from the "mother" bulb scale which will then dry up, then remove them and pot up."

805	**Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)**	
	Source(s)	**Notes**
	Rau, E. 2015. President, Sustainable Bioresources, LLC. Personal Communication. 14 April	"It is rapidly overgrown by chickweed, spurges and other common weeds. Slugs and snails eat the above ground bulbs, killing the plants."
	WRA Specialist. 2015. Personal Communication	Unknown

Summary of Risk Traits:

High Risk / Undesirable Traits
• Elevation range exceeds 1000 m, possibly demonstrating environmental versatility
• Grow in tropical climates
• Bulbous geophyte
• Reproduces by seed
• Self-fertile
• Seeds dispersed by gravity; possibly secondarily by wind, water or other vectors
• Prolific seed production (densities unknown)
• Limited biological & ecological information may reduce accuracy of risk prediction

Low Risk Traits
• No reports of invasiveness or naturalization, but no evidence of widespread introduction outside native range
• Unarmed (no spines, thorns or burrs)
• Ornamental & medicinal uses
• Slow growth rate

Second Screening Results for Herbs or low stature shrubby life

(A) Reported as a weed of cultivated lands?> No
Outcome = Accept (Low Risk)